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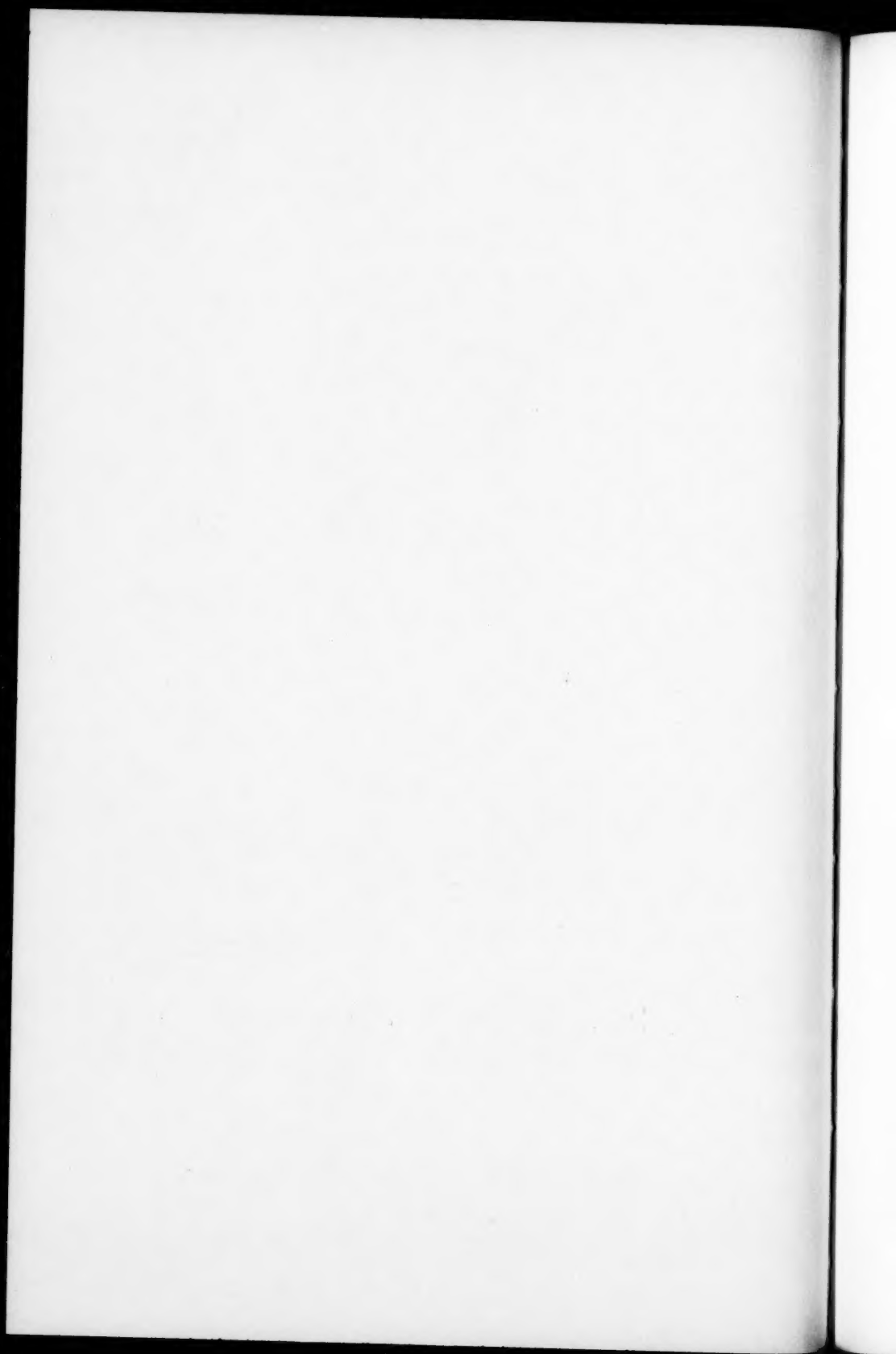


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SUMMER, 1957



The Quarterly Journal of the
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The Southeastern Librarian

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Branch Library Cataloging in Public Libraries of the Southeast

By CLYDE PETTUS, *Chairman*,
SELA Committee on Cataloging and Classification

As its mission for the biennium ending October, 1956, the Committee on Cataloging and Classification undertook an investigation of branch library cataloging in the public libraries of the Southeast. It was hoped that a survey of current practices would be of value to libraries about to extend their services by the opening of branches, and that it might offer suggestions to those wishing to improve their practices. Interest in the subject had been shown by its selection as a topic for round-table discussion by the Georgia Regional Group of Catalogers in November, 1955.

The first task of the Committee was to examine all pertinent literature on branch library cataloging and to prepare a questionnaire covering the topics calling for investigation. Except for discussions of economies and simplifications, the literature was not extensive. Since an earlier survey of the Committee had covered details on cards and the limitation of added entries,¹ these aspects of branch cataloging were omitted from the present study. Included were such questions as the centralization of cataloging and processing, methods of duplicating cards, records of branch collections in the central library, and procedures for making changes and corrections in the catalogs of the branches. As used in the

investigation, a branch was defined as "an auxiliary library, with separate quarters, and a permanent, basic collection of books."² Rotating collections alone, such as bookmobile stations, were not included in the study.

The mailing list, made from the 1954 edition of the *American Library Directory*, included all public libraries in the nine Southeastern states listed as having more than a single branch. Those with one branch only were excluded as being still in an experimental stage. The Directory uses the term "public" to cover municipal (city), county, and regional libraries, and the branches of county and regional systems, as well as those serving municipal areas, were included. When a library was listed as having a certain number of "branches," it was assumed that these contained permanent book collections and were within the scope of the study. However, to guard against inaccurate terminology in the listing, the questionnaire distinguished between agencies having basic, stationary collections, and those with rotating collections only.

In April, 1956, the questionnaire was sent to sixty-four libraries and replies were received from fifty-two of these (81%), a gratifying proportion of the total number. Twenty-one of the libraries serve municipal areas, while thirty-one provide county and

1. Pettus, Clyde E., "Cataloging in Small Public Libraries: a Survey." *Journal of Cataloging & Classification* 9:83-107, June, 1953.

2. American Library Association. *A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943.

regional service. Four of the second group were excluded from the study since they reported rotating collections only. The municipal libraries ranged in size from 27,136 to 553,025 volumes, and the number of branches from two to eighteen. Although the two largest libraries reported the greatest number of branches, there appeared to be little relationship generally between the size of the library and the number of branches. A library of 110,142 volumes (the median size) reported twelve branches, while one of 114,002 volumes listed only two. The county group ranged in size from 8,746 to 108,850 volumes,³ and the number of branches from two to twenty-four; although the maximum was reported in only one instance and there were only two other libraries with more than ten branches. As in the case of the municipal libraries, little relationship was discernible between library size and the number of branches.

It is generally accepted that "when a library becomes large enough to require branches, separate catalogs, both for adults and children, must be compiled for the branches."⁴ In county library systems, however, catalogs are usually made for the larger branches only, and these are kept simple.⁵ An author catalog may be considered sufficient. Often a shelf-list serves the purpose. "If subject guides are inserted, the shelf-list becomes a very serviceable classified catalog."⁶

Of the libraries surveyed, only two in the municipal group have not supplied any of the branches with cata-

logs, although there are several instances of systems in which only a few have as of now been provided; while others are functioning, either temporarily or permanently, with a shelf-list. Approximately 80% of the county and regional libraries indicated catalogs for their stationary collections. Branches without catalogs, apparently the smaller collections, are supplied with shelf-lists. The advantages of a separate children's catalog are that "subject headings can be phrased more simply, more analytical entries can be made, references can be introduced that do not conflict with those for adult books, and the catalog as a whole can be made more easily intelligible to children."⁷ Two-thirds of the city libraries maintain separate children's catalogs at the branches, but this practice was reported in only four instances by county librarians.

CENTRALIZATION OF CATALOGING

Centralization is defined as "the preparation in one library or a central agency of catalogs for all the libraries of a system."⁸ From the time that Library of Congress printed cards were first made available, libraries have taken advantage of one form of centralized cataloging. The H. W. Wilson Company is another source of printed cards, less expensive than those of the Library of Congress because they are sold in sets, and better adapted to the needs of small libraries because of their simpler form. The literature of cataloging shows great unanimity of opinion as to the value of centralization, not only of cataloging, but of the purchasing and processing of books as well. A report of the Missouri Li-

3. For two libraries, the size of the collection was not indicated.

4. American Library Association. *Post-War Standards for Public Libraries*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943, p. 87.

5. Sandoe, Mildred W. *County Library Prim-Glossary of Library Terms*. Chicago, American Standards for Public Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943, p. 87.

6. Schenk, Gertrude F. *County and Regional Library Development*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1954, p. 214-15.

7. Mann, Margaret. *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books*, 2d ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1943, p. 244.

8. American Library Association. *A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms*, op. cit., p. 26.

braries Planning Committee points out the many advantages for the county library:

"Ordering and cataloging consume a substantial part of the librarian's time in a library, thus limiting his opportunity to work directly with the people of his community. . . . A central office would eliminate effort duplicated many times, could introduce labor-saving devices because of its larger volume of operations, and would get greater discounts because of its larger volume of purchasing.⁹

Centralization has the important advantage of making the most effective use of trained personnel. There are few professional assistants in the branches, while "the main or headquarters library has a group of trained assistants who have at hand the best reference books, adequate supplies, and the means of ordering or duplicating quantities of cards."¹⁰

The present trend is toward the centralization of both cataloging and processing. " . . . Cards and pockets are multigraphed; pockets are uniformly pasted with a pasting machine; numbers are stamped on the spine with a lettering machine; and plastic jackets are all put on in the same manner. The result is a physically more attractive book. . . . Now, within a half-hour from the time of their arrival, new books can be ready for the borrower."¹¹ Improved appearance of books on the shelves and speed of preparation for circulation are both strong talking points for central processing.

Degrees of centralization in cataloging, however, offer certain advantages in practice. Local assignment of subject headings may be desirable to take care of special com-

munity needs. Without question the librarian in charge of the agency is the person best qualified to decide on the number and kind of added entries to be made, and to select the analytic entries that suit the requirements of a particular group of library users. Supplying the branch librarian with a sufficient number of unit cards—printed, typed, or duplicated in whatever other way the main library finds most satisfactory—is a way in which this degree of centralization may be carried out. The subject headings and other added entries made for the main library may be indicated, either as tracing on a complete main entry card, or on a separate slip accompanying the set of unadapted unit cards. Similar to this is the Georgia State Cataloging Service, which supplies school and regional libraries with mechanically duplicated cards in a single form. The receiving library then types on its own added entry headings and classification numbers, suggested by the tracing on the cards, or selected by the librarian to suit particular community needs.¹² It is open to question, however, if, in the majority of cases, community needs differ sufficiently to make the local expenditure of time justifiable. The delay in getting the book to the reader, as well as the additional cost, must be considered.

In the Queens Borough Public Library centralization was put into practice in progressive stages, the first of which was the classification of the books and the marking of them for cataloging. In the second stage, a main entry card was prepared in simple form (author, title, and date), with tracing given on the back. In the third stage, complete sets of cards

9. Missouri Libraries Planning Committee. *Improving Public Library Service in Missouri* [n.p.], 1953, p. 34.

10. Mann, *op. cit.*, p. 243.

11. Pettit, Edna M. "How Did We Ever Get Along Without Central Processing?" *Public Libraries* 8:79-80, December, 1954.

12. Drewry, Virginia. "Centralized Cataloging Frees Georgia's Librarians." *Library Journal* 73:382, March, 1948.

were made centrally for all new titles. In no stage did the branch librarian have the opportunity for decisions as to the classification numbers or the subject headings. The partial centralization of the first two stages was, in the case of this library, an effort to relieve the then inadequately staffed central library of the clerical work of duplicating cards.¹³

Answers to the questions on centralization show that, in the municipal group of the libraries surveyed, there is only one exception to a general policy of centralized purchasing, cataloging, and processing. Centralized purchasing is facilitated by the fact that, except for gifts and a few items such as special titles for Negro branches, books in the branches are duplicates of those in the main library. Complete sets of cards, ready to file in the branch catalogs, were reported by all but one library. In this instance, the main entry card and the shelf-list were supplied. Cards for the branches are made in the same form as for the central library in all but two of the libraries. These reported similar typed cards. In one or two instances some part of the processing is done at the branches. Catalogs for the larger branches are made by nineteen of the twenty-five county and regional libraries; the remaining six reporting a single catalog for the system. Cataloging is centralized in nearly two-thirds of the libraries, and, as in the municipal group, complete sets of cards are generally provided. Two libraries supply main entry cards only. In one case, sets of cards without the added entry headings are provided. A simpler form of typed card for the branches was indicated in two instances.

FORM OF THE BRANCH LIBRARY CATALOG

The catalog of the branch library, like that of the main library, is generally made on cards. An interesting departure from this procedure is the sheet catalog used for the branches of the King County Public Library in Washington State. The catalogs are made on sheets of about 10 by 11 inches in size, from IBM punched cards. Separate adult and juvenile subject catalogs are furnished, as well as a title, and an author catalog. These lists are supplied with cardboard backs at the branches, and attached to a bulletin board or a wall for consultation by library patrons. The catalogs are expendable, since replacements are received every six weeks.¹⁴ Also using IBM equipment, the Los Angeles County Public Library has compiled a catalog in book form showing the resources of the library system. The 1955 report of this library noted the completion in three volumes of the third edition of their children's catalog, and stated that the adult catalog would be ready in 1956.¹⁵

When a single punched card can take care of added entries the size of the headquarters catalog is greatly reduced. There is also the advantage of speed. The data punched in the cards can be reproduced upon plain sheets at the high rate of eighty lines a minute.¹⁶ As disadvantages it should be pointed out that the sheet catalogs do not provide cross references and answers to inquiries take longer. The catalog may be used by only one person at a time. Unless cooperative financing is arranged, the

13. Radtke, Elizabeth S. "Centralized Cataloging in the Large Public Library." *A.L.A. Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook* 6:71-85, 1937.

14. Alvord, Dorothy. "King County Public Library Does It With IBM." *PNLA Quarterly* 16:123-131, April, 1952.

15. Los Angeles County, California. Public Library. *Annual Report, 1954-55*, p. 5-6.

16. Frommherz, Carl J., and Maxfield, David K. "Punched Card Catalog." *Library Journal* 67:139, February 15, 1942.

cost of the machines used to make the punched cards is out of the question for any except the largest libraries.¹⁷

To find out if Southeastern libraries were experimenting in this regard, a question on the form of the branch catalog was included. Only two departures from the traditional card catalog were found, and these were in libraries having rotating collections only. One regional library prepares and circulates to the stations mimeographed sheets of new additions for the whole region. A second library sends a mimeographed list of the books in each shipment of books—to accompany them when they are rotated on to another library.

DUPLICATION OF CATALOG CARDS

Of first importance in the centralization of cataloging is a satisfactory method of duplicating cards. "If a library averages six or fewer cards per set, the typewriter is the most economical means of reproducing cards, but if the average runs higher, a mimeograph, multigraph, or some similar machine is desirable."¹⁸ The Queens Borough Library uses a multigraph when the average number of cards is five or more.¹⁹ Typed cards must be revised individually while mechanical duplication eliminates all but one revision. Printed cards have been used extensively but certain drawbacks are found, such as the clerical work involved in ordering, and delay in the receipt of cards. In the Enoch Pratt Library, Library of Congress printed cards are ordered when between six and twenty-five cards are needed, but mimeograph

or multigraph machines are used for brief cards.²⁰ Machines used for duplicating catalog cards may also be used for centralized processing. Stencils may be cut to letter the book cards and pockets, or these may be multigraphed at the same time the catalog cards are made.

Libraries differ widely in their methods of reproducing catalog cards and new devices appear on the market with amazing frequency. In 1949 the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification made an investigation of the various methods used in libraries, the results of which showed thirteen different mechanical duplicating devices. The four most popular of these were the mimeograph, the multigraph, the Card-master and the multilith.²¹ The Dick mimeograph is specially adapted to library use and cards and many libraries have found duplication of cards by mimeograph simple and inexpensive. For use on the mimeograph, Card-master, and the multilith, a stencil or "mat" must first be cut, preferably on an electric typewriter. The multilith machine produces good cards but the cost of the equipment is somewhat higher than the other stencil running machines. Cards duplicated on the multigraph closely resemble printed cards. The multigraph uses regular type faces on a special body adapted for the machine. It takes time to set the type and to distribute it after it is used; but these difficulties have been overcome by the Set-O-Type, which is multigraph equipment with a typewriter keyboard. The type used is cheap and to save the cost of distribution, it is junked when the printing

17. Arnold, Dennis V. "Punched Card Systems for Cataloging and Indexing." In Pigott, Mary, ed. *Cataloging Principles and Practice: an Inquiry*. . . London, Library Association, 1954, p. 92.

18. Mann, *op. cit.*, p. 226-27.

19. Radtke, *op. cit.*, p. 76.

20. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Catalog Department. *Catalog Department Manual*. Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Library, 1940, p. 114.

21. American Library Association. Division of Cataloging and Classification. *Methods of Catalog Card Reproduction in American Libraries*, ed. by Edwin R. Colburn and Harry Dewey. [microfilm, 1949].

has been completed.²² The Gary Public Library, a pioneer user of Elliott Addressograph stencils, has described in detail this method.²³ The stencil admits only five or nine lines, but this limited allowance has not affected its usefulness in public libraries where brief cards are the rule rather than the exception. A few of the libraries that use this method of duplication are the Grand Rapids and Pasadena Public Libraries, the New York Public Library Circulation Department, and the Veterans Administration.²⁴ Photographic processes have been successfully used to duplicate quickly entire catalogs.²⁵ Card reproduction was one of the topics discussed in a workshop conducted by the California State Library in June, 1955, and continued interest is shown by the choice of the same topic for a Cataloging and Classification Division workshop at the American Library Association conference in June of this year.²⁷

Thirty-two of the libraries participating in the survey answered the question on methods of duplicating cards. Of these, ten use typed cards only; eleven, both typed and printed cards; and five, printed cards only. Of the remaining six, two are regional libraries which distribute to their branches cards supplied by the Georgia State Cataloging Service. These cards are made from Addressograph plates. Duplication by multilith was reported by two municipal libraries, the Miami Public Library

and the Atlanta Public Library. The first of these libraries recently made a test-run by which a complete set of multilithed cards with typed headings was supplied for five hundred books for the Dade County schools.²⁸ The Louisville Public Library reported the use of Ditto, "a hectographic process depending for its action upon a master copy carrying sufficient dye to transfer to other media upon contact. . . . A special carbon sheet, or a special typewriter ribbon, is needed for making the master copy."²⁹ The use of typed cards as the only method of duplication by nearly a third of the libraries may be explained by the generally small number of branches and the limitation of added entry cards in the set. For libraries with as many as six branches a less time-consuming method of card duplication appears to be desirable; since, in all cases, centralization of purchasing, cataloging and processing was reported.

BRANCH RECORDS IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

To make the resources of the entire library system available to each branch unit of library service through interlibrary loans, a record of branch holdings in the administrative center is considered essential.³⁰ For the county library, the catalog at Central is the pivot on which all the machinery rests, whether most of the work is carried on in the branches, or whether these agencies are small and very de-

22. Metcalf, Keyes D. "Cooperative Cataloging." *A.L.A. Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook* 3:44, 1932.

23. Bowers, Marjorie E. "Cataloging with Stencils." *Library Journal* 65:462-63, June 1, 1940.

24. Tauber, Maurice F. *Technical Services in Libraries*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1954, p. 247.

25. Monrad, Anna M. "The Use of the Dextigraph in Making an Official Catalog." *Library Journal* 57:218-222, March 1, 1932.

26. "Budget Stretching Through More Efficient Technical Processes." *News Notes of California Libraries* 50:429-432, July, 1955.

27. "Highlights of the Miami Beach Conference." *ALA Bulletin* 50:419-20, July - August, 1956.

28. Edmonds, May H. "Miami Public Library Report on Cataloging Experiment for the Dade County Schools." *Journal of Cataloging & Classification* 11:216-17, October, 1955.

29. Scott, Mary E. "For Card Reproduction Is Always with Us." *Library Journal* 66:199, March 1, 1941. A more detailed description of the process as used by Brown University is in the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification microfilm, *op. cit.*

30. Vershoor, Irving A. "Proposed Standards for Branch Libraries in Cities of 50,000 Population and Over." *Bookmark* 12:200, June, 1953.

pendent.³¹ Such a record keeps inadvertent duplication of acquisition at a minimum.

Library literature shows considerable variety in the way in which the central records are kept. Enoch Pratt Library keeps a single record, "an alphabetical file of authors and titles, with a notation of which branches have copies. The number of copies is not recorded. A salmon colored form card, with the numbers of the branches printed on it, is used. The branch number is encircled when the first copy is sent, and the card is filed in the official catalog, behind the book's official author card."³² Gary's central cataloging department maintains an official catalog, containing a main card with tracing, and a separate file for audio-visual materials. A union shelf-list is also kept.³³ The union catalog of the Queens Borough Public Library is a complete dictionary set including subject references, both "see" and "see also" cards. There is also a central subject authority file.³⁴ For the county library system Sandoe recommends a headquarters library catalog of all books in the system, indicating the branch when it owns the only copy of a title. A union shelf-list is also recommended since "it places before the county librarian, or head librarian of the library doing county work, complete information as to the number of copies owned, location, etc.; often such a picture tells the librarian that copies can be shifted, and new purchases avoided."³⁵

Of the libraries surveyed, forty-one answered the question on centrally kept records of the branch col-

lections. Thirty-five of these (85%) keep a union shelf-list, while the remaining six libraries have as their single record either a name file or a union catalog. In 20% of the libraries that maintain a union shelf-list there is no other central record, but in 80%, a name file, a union catalog, or both, is also maintained. One library supplied samples of form cards used for the union and branch shelf-list cards, showing, on the first, branch names stamped after printed copy numbers. A form card for the name record, with cross-references indicated, showed the method of checking as each branch is supplied with cards.

A union list of subject headings was found in only 20% of the libraries, chiefly those serving municipal areas. Use of a form card was found here also. Two libraries reported a separate list of subject headings for each branch. Only six libraries indicated the use of subject reference cards. These libraries keep a central record; in one case, for each branch.

CHANGES ON BRANCH CATALOG CARDS

When centralized cataloging is the practice some provision must be made for making changes on branch cards. The most frequently found procedures are: 1) to send notices to the branches directing that specified changes be made by the branch librarian; and 2) to request the books and cards be sent to the main library so that changes may be made centrally. The first procedure is followed by the Enoch Pratt Library. "The Catalog Department sends to each branch a mimeographed list of minor changes to be made in the branch catalogs in order to keep them up-to-date. Such changes include revisions in the author entry made at Central when it was found that the author had changed his name (more often,

31. Hall, Anna G. "Cataloging Problems in County Libraries." *Library Journal* 55:686-87, September 1, 1930.

32. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, *op. cit.*, p. 113.

33. Kraft, Frances J. "Gary's Central Cataloging Department." *Wilson Library Bulletin* 29:646, April, 1955.

34. Radtke, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

35. Sandoe, *op. cit.*, p. 112-13.

her name) or died, or there was an error in the original entry. Revisions in subject headings and call numbers are also sent to the branches in this way when the changes are minor. Additions to subject headings assigned to a given branch book are generally made by sending the new cards to the branches with instructions to add them to the tracing on the author card."³⁶ In the Queens Borough Public Library also, the making of corrections and changes on cards is the responsibility of the branch staff.³⁷ In both libraries a member of the catalog department visits each branch to revise the filing and to check the accuracy of the revised cards.

Thirty-two of the libraries surveyed answered the question on the procedure of making changes on branch cards. Only six reported work done at the branch; and these, with one exception, were city branches. In three other instances, the branch librarian makes the simpler changes, and the main library, those that are more extensive. Three city libraries indicated that the books and cards were called in for revision in the main library. In one case, the changes on cards for continuations were the only changes made at the branches. Nineteen libraries, nearly 60% of the total number, reported that the changes were made by a field worker or a visiting member of the main library staff. A field worker was indicated by twelve of the county and regional libraries. The differences in practice of the city and county systems may be explained by the greater number of professionally trained branch librarians in the former.

SUMMARY

The findings of the survey may be summarized under the two groups of

libraries considered. In the municipal group where all, or the greater portion of the branch book collections are permanent, branch catalogs are either an actuality, or are in the planning stage. Separate catalogs for children were found in two-thirds of this group. Centralization of purchasing, cataloging, and processing is the general policy. Centralized purchasing is facilitated by the fact that the books in the branches are duplicates of those in the main library, except for gifts and special titles for branches for Negroes. With only one exception, centralization of cataloging is the provision of complete sets of cards, ready to file in the catalog. Simpler details on the branch cards are rarely found. In nearly 80% of the libraries, however, duplication of cards is by typing or the purchase of printed cards. Two of the larger libraries are using multilith machines, one is mimeographing the cards for children's books, and one reported the use of Ditto. By coordinating the times of purchasing and cataloging the same titles for the main library and the branches, a larger number of libraries might take advantage of the economy of time effected by machine duplication of cards. Since the machines could also be used for lettering the book cards and pockets, the economy would be extended to the processing of books.

One of the problems of centralization is keeping the branch catalogs up-to-date. Simple changes may be made by the branch librarian, following directions from the main catalog department; or the books and cards may be sent to the main library. The larger city libraries reported changes by the branch librarians in the majority of cases. In a few instances, in the smaller systems, a field worker or visiting member of

³⁶ Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, *op. cit.*, p. 116-17.

³⁷ Radtke, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

the main library staff was reported. Every library of this group reported a central record of branch holdings. A union shelf-list, complete for branch copies, is the general practice. In 80% of the libraries having union shelf-lists, the alphabetical approach to holdings of the system is provided by a name file, a union catalog, or both. A central record of subject headings was reported by nearly 60% of the libraries, but separate records for each branch in only two instances.

The organization of the county library differs in certain important respects from that of the municipal system. Permanent collections in the outside agencies are smaller, while rotating collections tend to become the greater part of the agency's book stock. At times an older community library, taken over by a county or regional system, is the only permanent collection. In one case, the central collection serves simply as the source of supply for the branches, and it is in these that the work with readers is done. In another case, the main library is a county center, especially for reference service, while the branches are small and dependent. In the latter case, the local custodian is rarely a trained librarian.

The present study included only the libraries with permanent collections, but it was noted that, in the county group, the deposit stations usually far outnumbered the branches. When the permanent collection constitutes a relatively small part of the book supply, the librarian quickly learns the titles and there is less need for a catalog. Although 80% of the group indicated catalogs, the remaining 20%, presumably those with smaller permanent collections, reported a shelf-list as the only record at the branches. Less costly substitutes, such as checked copies of the Standard Catalogs, are being tried.

In almost two-thirds of the libraries the cards are made centrally, whether the branch set consists of catalog cards or of shelf-list cards only. The rather large proportion of locally made branch records may be accounted for by lack of adequate staff at the central library. The cards are either typed or printed, or a combination of both. Duplication by machine was reported in only two instances, by Georgia libraries who secure their cards from the State Cataloging Service. Since the use of some form of duplication is as valuable in the large county systems as in the city libraries, an investigation of the possibilities of service for a fee, which would take care of the cost of equipment and additional staff,³⁸ is recommended. Less than half the libraries in this group answered a question concerning the method of keeping branch catalogs up-to-date, and it is inferred that there is little, if any, supervision. Twelve libraries indicated a field worker visiting the branches at irregular intervals. A central catalog, showing the complete resources of the library, assumes an additional importance when the greater part of the book supply is routed from branch to branch. Responses from the county group show that either a union catalog or a union shelf-list is maintained. In about half the libraries, both records are kept. Both are desirable, since the catalog is the alphabetical key to the collection, showing particular authors and titles; and the shelf-list is the classified aid, showing the location of copies.

It is seen that the records of permanent collections in the branches of the county library systems tend to be

(Continued on page 70)

38. Harsh, Florence E. "Processing Procedures at the Watertown Regional Library Service Center." *Journal of Cataloging & Classification* 11:217-220, October, 1955.

Pressure Groups and the Library: Symposium¹

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

By AUBREY MILAM,

Trustee of the Atlanta Public Library

As you are aware, this is a meeting of the Trustees' Section of this Association, and, as your Chairman for the past two years, it is a pleasure to meet with you in this charming city. The Trustees' Section is a relatively new member of the Southeastern Library Association, having been formed only two years ago and designed to enlist greater interest among trustees of member libraries by acquainting them better with the basic functions of a library and the developments in the field of library operation. I am glad to see those of you who are here, and sincerely hope that attendance of trustees at these conferences will increase in the future.

I suppose that trustees of all public libraries come into their places in very much the same manner, that is, by appointment of some governing body of their communities. A trustee is generally regarded as a substantial member of the community in which he lives, a person who has great respect for all agencies which promote the education of citizens generally, and who are themselves eager to keep abreast of the trend of the times in matters of learning. In his capacity as a member of a policy-forming group such as a Board of Library Trustees, the library trustee must analyze every factor which bears, in any way, on the development of his institution as a free and

independent source of information covering the entire field of knowledge. Like all other public institutions, the library has felt the impact of pressure groups in the society of which it is a part.

Just what are pressure groups and why are we concerning ourselves with them now? Any group organized to influence public opinion and to promote legislation effecting its particular aims is a pressure group. In my modest participation in the governmental affairs of the City of Atlanta some years ago, we called them lobbies, and those we encountered were usually conducted with the sole purpose of securing and advancing their own particular aims. There is an infinite variety in the membership of these groups, their methods, their goals and their impact on society. Almost every field of human endeavor has produced such a crop, and inevitably, some have been selfish and predatory workers for the benefit of their own members, showing a complete and utter indifference to the welfare of the people at large. Such pressure groups as these can bring, and have brought, discredit and disrepute on all pressure groups. There are other pressure groups which work for the welfare of the community, for social and religious aims to which we all heartily subscribe. As the selfish, predatory groups seek to disguise their aims under a cloak of humanitarianism and human uplift, it is one of the most important responsibilities of every citizen, as well as every official and representative of governmental agencies, of every institution and organization, to investigate, study carefully and evaluate the propagand-

1. These three papers were among those presented at the meeting of the Trustees Section on Friday afternoon, October 12, 1956, at the Roanoke Conference of the Southeastern Library Association.

da and claims of pressure groups in order to protect themselves, their own agencies and the community against destructive groups, and to cooperate wisely with the constructive groups in our midst.

We have all been aware for some time of the activities of certain groups which arrogate to themselves a superior degree of patriotism and the right to enforce their views and opinions thereby on others, especially the free institutions in their communities, by attempting to dictate the policies under which these institutions are administered.

The library and the school have been the chief targets for these self-appointed arbiters of patriotism whose success has been due to the tragic fact that less than ten percent of our citizens really concern themselves with social action. As a free institution, the library cannot, and must not, submit to the demands of any self-appointed arbiters, and its first line of defense against their aggressions is its Board of Trustees. No trustee worthy of the name can consent to censorship of his library's book collection or to its labelling by special interest groups. Our confidence in the wise and enlightened policies of book selection practiced in our libraries forms a bulwark which cannot, and must not, be breached by those who adopt and practice the methods of communism which they profess to abhor. They must protect themselves and their institution by enlisting public support, by careful and judicious publicity, by contacting the groups in their communities who are their natural defenders, and by organizing every defense which can possibly be marshalled in their communities. No library should wait until an attack has been made to prepare its defense. We must remember that eternal vigil-

ance is the price of a free institution as well as of a free people.

Our topic today will be discussed by members of the Boards of Trustees of some of our southern libraries. The breadth of the topic and the limits on our time force us to confine the discussion to the library and its activities.

THE PROBLEM OF CENSORSHIP

By M. E. STERNE,

Trustee of the Birmingham Public Library

Demands for censorship usually arise from charges of obscenity, subversive political theories and practices, and religious dogmas. All of these concern the library, for public institutions are usually the first target for attack by those who demand censorship of reading materials. We all know, and are constantly made aware, that there are being published and distributed pornographic, obscene, lascivious and profane materials and pictures, in addition to those which are merely in bad taste, which give grave concern to parents and guardians of the young. We know that efforts have been made, and are still being made, to eradicate this material by means which are sometimes good and sometimes unwise. I feel that librarians who are in doubt about any such materials should follow the practice of deciding against, rather than for, inclusion of such in their book collections, and take their stand with those who seek voluntary controls of subversive and immoral literature. I take it that we are all agreed that censorship is not the proper answer to the problems which it seeks to control, and that few, if any, persons are qualified to exercise censorship even if it should be considered necessary. I take it further

that we are all committed to the right of freedom to read, that we all endorse the American Library Association's Bill of Rights, that we agree that it is as clear and explicit a statement as can be made.

I believe that we have no reason to fear that the liberal viewpoint on censorship will not prevail. With the many associations of book publishers, sellers, school boards, teachers, motion picture producers, distributors, theatres, with our magazines, our editors, columnists and commentators, our libraries and their informed Boards of Trustees, always alerted to threats of censorship, we need not fear lack of support by highly articulate people in every field of publicity, or those who have ready access to the press, radio, television, pulpit and platform. This does not mean, however, that we should condemn without seeking to understand the viewpoint of those who cry for censorship. We sympathize with their efforts to protect youth from the corrupting influence of immoral literature, and their attempts to uphold our institutions and protect them from subversive political dry rot, but we must meet their attacks by a careful scrutiny of the factors involved in every situation.

We have all been deeply concerned by the revelations of communist infiltration into the structure of our society and into the institutions of our government. Such treacheries as those of Fuchs, Rosenberg and Alger Hiss, perhaps the greatest of them all, have caused an almost overwhelming shock. We must calm ourselves, however, by a realization that the number of professional people who have embraced communism is infinitesimal in comparison with those who have not done so. We must recognize that the educational field has been one of the chief fields for communist pol-

lution, and bear in mind that the publicity in regard to this has been out of all proportion to its success. New York City, as a great news center, has suffered particularly from this publicity, but other cities and sections have had their share. My own State of Alabama was held up to the scorn of the world recently, with considerable justification, as a result of the adoption of a law which required labelling of books which had suspected communist or "fellow-travelers" as their authors. This law was promptly knocked out by the Alabama courts. An examination of the cause of this law brings out an offending passage in a school textbook, *The Challenge of Democracy*,¹ reading as follows:

"Perhaps the cruelest hoax ever perpetrated upon the American public is the advertised slogan 'Own Your Own Home.'"

It is hard to conceive of a statement in the economic field which would have been more likely to cause a greater flare-up. Carpenters' unions, bricklayers' unions, painters' unions and every building trade union, house contractors, real estate firms, fire insurance firms, building materials manufacturers and others engaged in, or dependent upon, house building; life insurance companies and savings banks with a large part of their resources invested in home mortgages, savings and loan associations, the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and all other government agencies concerned with good housing and home ownership—all of these were rightfully disturbed about an apparent attack on home ownership in a textbook studied by their children. It seems incredible that

1. Black, Theodore Paul, and Baumgartner, J. C. *Challenge of Democracy*, 3rd ed. rev. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1943.

neither the authors nor the publisher detected and deleted this piece of sloppy writing. The State Textbook Commission which adopted the book should have had a suggestion to offer.

We are all familiar with the story of religious censorship through the ages, and we must try to understand its motivation without condoning its operation. The so-called "monkey-trial" in Tennessee some years ago was not just a joke on ignorant backwoodsmen. Many honest, law abiding, God-fearing citizens really and sincerely believed that the validity of the Scriptures was under attack. Only by understanding their feelings and crediting their sincerity, can we hope to carry on successfully the educational processes necessary to hold down such manifestations as these.

In our striving for understanding and tolerance, let us always remember that discipline is administered largely by "don'ts" rather than "do's." Most of the Commandments begin with "Thou shall not," and it should not be too difficult to realize that any individual or organization which is outraged by a situation or episode feels at once that "there ought to be a law. . . ." In meeting such situations as may arise in the operation of our libraries, let us ask ourselves if we can always be sure that we know what is censorship and what is not. The librarian says he "selects" not "censors" books. I am convinced that he does exactly that, but when he selects a book which upholds a theory that I detest and rejects one that I am sure is right in its argument, then I have to struggle with the temptation to consider him a censor. Let me pause here to assure you that I am not speaking of the Director of the Birmingham Public Library! I pay tribute to his wisdom, sound judgment and skill in administering our Library, and I also wish to say

that it is my belief that the wisdom and sound judgment of the librarians of our country have prevented the occurrence of many more censorship efforts than we have had.

Is it censorship when Negro groups attempt to prevent the circulation of *Little Black Sambo* or the exhibition of the *Birth of a Nation*? Certain Jewish organizations have taken great pride in their fight for the liberal viewpoint, but there were other Jewish organizations which attempted to ban the showing of *Oliver Twist*. Should we be denied *Aeneas Africanus* because some dislike its characterization? Are these censorship or selection?

The problem is still with us, and our responsibility is to study the causes which produce agitation for censorship. We must be always alert to operate our libraries so that there is no sound basis for criticism. Let us approach the problem with humility and understanding. We must be firm and outspoken in our opposition to censorship. At the same time we must leave no stone unturned to promote an understanding of our position by those who oppose us. It is our only hope of educating them to a change of mind.

THE LEGAL BASIS FOR THE FREEDOM TO READ

By J. MAYNARD MAGRUDER,
*Member of the Virginia State Library
Board*

I am glad that we are discussing this subject on the soil of the great Commonwealth where George Mason and others molded the famous Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776 which became the model for all such bills as they subsequently appear in the constitutions of our states and nation. Section twelve of the Virginia Bill

of Rights says what we repeat today "that freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments"; and the section continues: "any citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that right." All of you know that language I am sure, but I have given it verbatim because it was discussed in the House of Burgesses and argued in the General Court of Virginia four years before the Declaration of Independence.

The declaration of rights was compiled as a basis and foundation of government in Virginia and similarly our Founding Fathers managed to write both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States without using the term "democracy" even once. I make this mention because once upon a time the word "democracy" may have meant the same thing to all who spoke and heard it, but today it is used by both the Russian Foreign Minister and the Chairman of the Republican Party and each means the opposite of what the other says. The purpose of all American government is to secure and protect the inalienable natural and God-given rights of the individual being. In both form and substance, our American system is basically different from any other politically organized society now or heretofore existing in the world. Jefferson said "Modern times have the single advantage, too, of having discovered the only device by which these rights can be secured. The rights are the inalienable rights of each person in the land and constitute the substance of American government. The device by which these rights can be secured is the American form of government." The conjunction of this form and this

substance was new and unique in Jefferson's time and it is completely unique today. . . . Whether the use of the powers of government will ever affect the realm of free publication is speculative. If so, the solution will be reached properly as long as we continue to have a free and active electorate. To this end the library and the librarians must continue to be a most important contributor. In the recent attempted seizure of the steel industry, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the President was exceeding the powers claimed under Article Six of the Constitution. Chief Justice Vincent, in his opinion, strongly intimated that treaty law can nullify the due process clause under the Fifth Amendment. The divided opinion indicates uncertainty, leaving the problem unsolved and latent in other fields but capable of breaking forth again in acute and socially dangerous form. The flexibility of our Constitution may prevent a showdown as to which organic law shall be dominant for the American people.

The freedom to read is a corollary of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press expressed in the First Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment specifically denies to any state the power to "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." In the United States, in theory at least, the individual is sovereign, protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights from the dictation of both majorities and of officials. We must, of course, obey the law, but the basis of American law is voluntary agreement, not unrestrained command. It is our reverence for that American doctrine that has prompted a proper revolt in the last three years against the insidious development of censor-

ship, labelling, restricted communication and free competition of ideas. There is, no doubt, a legitimate conflict of policy in some instances, in some the police power must take precedence. In others, the need for regulation is so minimal that the individual guarantees must prevail. As Chief Justice Marshall, as a member of the Virginia Court trying Aaron Burr, states, when the policy of protecting the individual conflict with the general policy of law enforcement (i.e. protecting classes such as juveniles) both policies will be mutually construed so as not to destroy either.

Well, we must, like Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, paint in alarming cracks if we are to arouse the people to shore up their American system and preserve their rights for the future. Liberty means more than freedom from servitude; the constitutional guarantees are our assurance that the citizen will be protected in the right use of his powers of mind and body in any lawful calling. These rights, these freedoms are not absolute. There never can be absolute freedom of speech; society itself imposes limits upon it and it becomes the business of the courts to determine whether the limits have been transgressed in individual cases. The Congress recognized this in enacting the Comstock law in 1873, the first law of censorship and the beginning of the long argument as to the meaning of "obscene." While the Comstock law only prohibited the mailing of obscene matter, it set off the growing restriction on the freedom to read by the passage of many state and local laws, all of which forbid lascivious and obscene books and other publications.

It is interesting that only seven words are contained in the Constitution in regard to the mails; Congress

is given power "to establish Post Offices and Post Roads," (Section 8), but this is a complete and exclusive power and it has been held to include the power to define and punish crimes against the mails. The word "obscenity" was never defined specifically or the test prescribed to identify it so that the courts have gone through the years interpreting the inhibitory words of the statute to agree with the ideas of the judge as to what was or was not obscene in the publication on trial. The modern test for obscenity is set down in the case of the U. S. versus "Ulysses." Judge Woolley stated that obscenity is to be determined by the effect of a book read in its entirety, upon a person with average sex instincts. The Ulysses case has been recognized as the keystone of the modern American rule that indictable obscenity must be "dirt for dirt's sake." Many states then practically outlawed the wholly obscene test by including other words, particularly "immoral," and included other amendments to cover photographs and moving pictures. The word "immoral" came before the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Commercial Pictures vs. New York*, and the court there said the term "immoral" was, as a valid norm of censorship, too vague and indefinite, and its use was unconstitutional in that connection, being violative of the due process of law. In this same case, Justices Douglas and Black seriously question the right of the states to establish prior censorship of moving pictures. The effect under the law is to place motion pictures within the free speech and free press guarantee of the First Amendment which is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from invasion by state action. Restriction of the right to read has also been brought

about by extra legal and illegal acts of public officials, particularly the police in many cities and counties in the various states. Recently police officials have ordered dealers to cease selling certain books and magazines under threat of arrest. The net effect is the creation of widespread, indiscriminate censorship of many books merely because, in the opinion of a particular law enforcement official, these books are obscene. Similar conduct by the prosecutor of Middlesex County, New Jersey, has been held in violation of freedom of the press. The decision of the New Jersey court does not mean that a prosecuting attorney or police official may not arrest a person for publishing or selling an obscene publication. It does mean, however, that he may not issue lists of books and ban their sale. While no one denies a constitutional police power to protect all people and their community, no one can deny recent instances of unfortunate, if well-intentioned, abuse of this power. This last form of censorship occurring in the cities and counties is administrative, extra-legal and usually results from pressure groups. Here lies the real danger to free communications of ideas and freedom to read—it violates due process in many instances. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1692, twenty persons were convicted of witchcraft. Some were burned, some were hung, and another was pressed to death. The court was sustained by the prevailing opinion of the age. It was a popular tribunal, without due process—executing the vengeance of the community.

While we have no parallel to the witchcraft trials, we do have investigations and practices and procedures that infringe heavily on men's liberties. What greater inroad on liberty can there be than an official condemnation without due process of a man or woman for writing a book? The Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution provide the essence of due process, the curbs and restraints which American experience has produced to prevent a man's life, liberty or property from being subject to the caprice of a branch of government or one of its officials. We can place the blame in part on our English ancestors, and I can hear the echo of Pope saying: "Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe."

Our freedom to read or not to read has been challenged. The preservation of this freedom is our duty, but I feel inadequate to suggest how to preserve it in more than general terms; however, I do know that the American library is affirmatively aiding by cooperating with the community and promoting reading and a continuing education at all levels. As a legislator and a business man, I think every dollar spent for books and libraries is a good investment. As a student of government, I commend to you a reading of Section Fifteen of the Virginia Constitution:

"QUALITIES NECESSARY TO PRESERVATION OF FREE GOVERNMENT:—That no free government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people, but by firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

Newspaper Preservation in the Southeast

By GRAHAM ROBERTS, *Director, SIRF*

In June, 1956 the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL) in one of its first actions authorized a state-by-state survey in the region of newspaper preservation activity, especially preservation by microfilm. ASERL wanted to know the nature of the impact that the recommendations (1953) of the American Library Association's Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects has had on efforts to preserve newspapers in the region.¹ This ALA Committee had urged that domestic newspapers of the woodpulp period be given priority in any microfilming programs because many of these papers were approaching the point of physical deterioration from brittleness and use. At the suggestion of B. E. Powell, who was Chairman of the Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects in 1953, the several state representatives who had served on the Committee were approached to help in the survey. The reports received from these persons and others suggested by them are the basic sources of this paper.² Supplemental information has come from the Microfilm Clearing House of the Library of Congress and catalogs of commercial microphotographers.

Several observations can be drawn from the reports. 1) In each state in the Southeast some library or library agency has assumed responsi-

bility for the development of a state program. Some have proceeded under a formal plan; others have evolved programs on an informal basis. 2) Additional funds must be found if programs are to expand as needed. Insufficient financial support is a problem common to all. 3) Criteria for priority of microfilming need to be established. Especially needed are comprehensive lists of newspapers which have been published in each state and policy decisions on what ought to be filmed first: pre-woodpulp papers; woodpulp papers, 1870 to date; or current papers. State practices differ widely on filming priorities. 4) Local publishers and press associations, as well as libraries, are essential to the success of preservation programs and greater effort should be placed on securing their support.

The state programs are developing in varied ways. In some states the state university library is assuming the responsibility for a program. In others the prime agent is the state library or archival agency. One state library association has a committee actively planning a comprehensive program. Similarities in the programs far out number the dissimilarities, but there are sufficient differences to outline the developments taking place in each state.

ALABAMA. The Department of Archives and History and the library of the state university are both preserving files of important Alabama newspapers. Unfortunately, neither library has facilities for microfilming and a large scale program through commercial photographers is finan-

1. See *Selected List of United States Newspapers Recommended for Preservation by the ALA Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects*. Washington, Library of Congress, 1953.

2. Persons assisting in the survey were: Charlotte Capers, James Govan, Ray O. Hummel, Jr., W. P. Kellam, R. L. Meriwether, B. E. Powell, Dan M. Robison, George Schwegmann, Lawrence Thompson, and Julian C. Yonge. To them I am most grateful.

cially beyond reach. The few files which are available on film from commercial sources are purchased currently but most files are preserved by binding. Alabama has one distinct advantage in planning a comprehensive preservation program. This is an excellent and up-to-date bibliography: Rhoda Coleman Ellison's *History and Bibliography of Alabama Newspapers in the Nineteenth Century*, published by the University of Alabama Press in 1954.

FLORIDA. The P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History of the University of Florida has been carrying on an active preservation and filming program for more than a decade. Concentration has been placed on the filming of current and woodpulp files. Currently filmed are forty-four weeklies and the four dailies whose files are not done commercially. The seventeen dailies which are filmed by commercial photographers are acquired also. This insures a current file of a paper from each Florida county. The Yonge Library has on film or in the original all known files of pre-1880 Florida newspapers. Older woodpulp files are being filmed systematically as files can be secured.

GEORGIA. An active filming program is now in its fourth year at the University of Georgia Libraries. An extensive survey to locate files of newspapers was the first step. Whenever loans could be arranged, files were borrowed for filming from other libraries, publishers, county court-houses, etc. In this way long runs of major Georgia newspapers have been preserved. Since 1955 current files of about three dozen weeklies have been filmed. Most major dailies are being currently filmed commercially and files of these are secured. Plans are underway for procuring film of all important American newspapers of the eighteenth century. Announce-

ments of this project will be watched with interest.

KENTUCKY. Several years of planning and hard work led to the establishment of the Kentucky Press Association-University of Kentucky Library Microfilm Center in September, 1955. Funds for the Center came from the Governor's Emergency Fund. Files of all Kentucky newspapers which are not being filmed by some other agency are filmed in the Center. This program began with a filming of current files starting with the January 1, 1954 issues. Plans call for the systematic filming of the back files of these papers. The Kentucky Press Association has been a valuable ally of the University Library and the joint relationship has done much to insure the cooperation of newspaper publishers all over the state.

MISSISSIPPI. While there is no formal program on a statewide basis, the State Department of Archives and History, Mississippi State College Library and the University of Mississippi Library are cooperating informally to film the newspapers of the state. Activity centers in the Department of Archives and History which has decided to microfilm all recent files which are not obtainable through commercial channels. An initial step has been the filming of all weekly papers, 1936-1954, held by the Department. Civil War papers and a few selected older files have been filmed also.

NORTH CAROLINA. In 1954 a Committee for the Preservation of Newspapers of North Carolina was organized in the North Carolina Library Association. The first aims of the Committee are to make an exhaustive list of all papers published in the state and to locate all existing files of them. Initial concentration has been on newspapers pub-

lished from 1870 to date. In conjunction with the Journalism School of the University of North Carolina, the Committee is seeking funds from publishers as well as the libraries of the state to finance a comprehensive filming of all available files. As soon as this phase of the program is well underway, plans call for an extension of the bibliographic listing to papers published prior to 1870 with pre-1820 being done first. The program formulated by the Committee rests on a firm foundation of two decades of cooperative effort in newspaper preservation among the University of North Carolina, Duke University and the State Library. It may well serve as a model for other states to study carefully.

SOUTH CAROLINA. In South Carolina the state university has begun a program which aims to film all files, past and current, not currently available on film. Recent filming efforts have been on pre-Civil War papers. Current files of commercially filmed newspapers are purchased.

TENNESSEE. The Tennessee State Library and Archives is the center of newspaper preservation efforts in this state. Here an active filming program concentrates on important long files. In addition films of all available files have been secured. These include, of course, the microfilm editions of those dailies and weeklies which are produced on a current basis. The State Library subscribes to all daily newspapers and approximately one-half of the weeklies published in Tennessee.

VIRGINIA. The Virginia State Library is the focal point for the preser-

vation of the newspapers of that state. It is acquiring all Virginia papers on film as they become available. This includes twenty-one papers which are being filmed currently. Microfilming efforts at both the State Library and the University of Virginia Library have been concentrated on the post-1870 papers recommended for top priority in 1953 to the ALA's Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects.

This state-by-state summary report reveals that each southeastern state is facing up to the problems of preserving its newspapers. While the mode of attack on this gigantic task varies from state to state and insufficient funds have necessitated deviations from comprehensive programs, it is encouraging to note that real progress is being made in each state. Full advantage is being taken of the work of Micro-Photo, Inc., and most other filming agencies.³ There is widespread cooperation in reporting to the Microfilm Clearing House. Newspapers from the woodpulp period have received filming priority in a majority of states. There is general agreement that microfilming is the only feasible way by which newspapers can be preserved indefinitely. Excellent planning for the filming of general interest newspapers has been done but little thought has been directed to the special interest papers (Negro, foreign language, labor, etc.). As further plans are developed, these papers should not be overlooked.

3. Greater advantage could be taken of the microfilming program of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ. Under this program the Society will furnish a free positive copy to any library which will lend them pre-1900 newspapers which they need for filming.



B O O K S

Notes of books written by Southeastern librarians, published by Southeastern libraries, or about Southeastern libraries.

A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia, by Ralph Hamor. Reprinted from the London edition, 1615, with an introduction by A. L. Rowse. Richmond, The Virginia State Library, 1957. 74 pp. \$2.50.

Although during his life span of thirty-seven years Ralph Hamor experienced such misfortunes as a shipwreck and the fury of an Indian massacre, he is posthumously fortunate in having Richard B. Harwell as the writer of the Prefatory Note, and A. L. Rowse as the author of the Introduction to the new edition of his *A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia*.

Mr. Harwell, whose scholarly contributions are known and highly regarded by practically every SELA member, traces the history of this honest, reliable account of events in Virginia from Hamor's arrival in 1610 to his departure in June, 1614.

With Professor Rowse placing the settlement of Jamestown in its proper historical setting, the task is being performed by the "foremost" living historian of Elizabethan England. Dr. Rowse's Introduction also contains new information concerning Hamor.

The author of *A True Discourse* was the son of Ralph Hamor the elder, a leader among the "Merchant Taylors" and a considerable investor in the stock of both the East India

and the Virginia Companies. The services of the younger Ralph included being secretary and later a member of the Council of Virginia, heading a delicate diplomatic mission to Powhatan, and twice leading expeditions to obtain sorely needed supplies of corn following the Indian Massacre of 1622.

Hamor's *True Discourse* is an unusually restrained news and promotional publication and its pious, judicial and objective tone is strikingly different from John Smith's intensely subjective and "rumbustious" style.

Some romantics may object to Hamor's attributing John Rolfe's marriage to Pocahontas solely to that gentleman's urge to promote permanent peace with Powhatan and to his desire to Christianize and civilize the Indian princess.

The most ardent defender of the private ownership of property could not improve on Hamor's denunciation of the incentive-killing effect of feeding the population of Virginia out of a common store. His description of the fauna of Virginia will interest students of natural history.

The discourse is followed by three letters; one by Sir Thomas Dale, the second by the Reverend Alexander Whitaker who converted Pocahontas, and the third by John Rolfe. The Virginia State Library is to be commend-

(Continued on page 70)



...VARIA

PERSONAL

John C. Settelmayer, director of the Atlanta and Fulton County Public Libraries, was the guest of the West German government during a month's tour of German cities. Mr. Settelmayer and five other Americans flew to Germany on June 10. The group was primarily concerned with studying municipal government in German cities. During the course of their stay they were received by the West German Parliament and visited nearly all of the large cities in that country. Mr. Settelmayer is remaining in Europe approximately two weeks after the official tour ends in order to visit France, Denmark, and Sweden.

The April 7th issue of the *Charlotte* (N.C.) *Observer* carried a feature article entitled "Librarian's Aim-Research Mecca" by Demont Roseman, Jr. The librarian featured in the article was Hoyt Galvin, director of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

W. Stanley Hoole, librarian, University of Alabama, has been appointed research consultant to the Subcommittee on Special Education of the United States House of Representatives. The Subcommittee will concern itself chiefly with legislative problems of college and university education. Included in the Subcommittee's program is the need for federal aid to worthy students through direct scholarships. The chairman of the Subcommittee is Congressman

Carl Elliott, of the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama.

Dr. Hoole delivered the baccalaureate address at Athens College, Athens, Alabama, on June 2.

Guy R. Lyle, director of libraries, Emory University, left Atlanta on April 25 bound for Keio-Gijuku University, Tokyo, Japan. On May 1 he joined the Japan Library School faculty for a period of three months. Mr. Lyle is the first appointee to Keio under the new Rockefeller Foundation Supplementary Grant Program.

The South Carolina State Library Board has announced the following additions to its staff: Dorothy Smith, formerly librarian of the Horry County Library, Conway, as reference librarian; and Mrs. Frances C. Stuart from the Hospital Library at Fort Jackson, as cataloger.

Dean Lucile Kelling of the School of Library Service, University of North Carolina, and Archibald Henderson, retired U.N.C. Kenan professor of mathematics and former head of the Department of Mathematics, were married June 15.

Stanley Bougas, Emory Law School Library, has received a two year appointment as a member of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Librarians.

While George Faison, retiring head of the Reference Department, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, is on terminal leave, Louise Hall

is serving as head of the Reference Department.

Emma Ritter, librarian of the Berkeley County (S.C.) Library, was killed in an automobile accident at Moncks Corner on April 24th. Miss Ritter had also served as librarian of the Batesburg-Leesville schools and Rinehart College in Georgia.

Mrs. J. C. Olliff, school librarian, Patterson, Georgia, has been awarded a Delta Kappa Gamma scholarship to continue her graduate work in Library Science.

Sarah B. McAllister was appointed bookmobile librarian at the May Memorial Library of Alamance County, Burlington, N. C., on March 1. Miss McAllister received her Master's degree in Library Science in June of this year from the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina.

Betty Will McReynolds resigned as head of adult services, Greensboro (N.C.) Public Library, effective March 15, and on April 6 was married to Bob Moose. They are living in Columbia, South Carolina.

Jean Ellis, a graduate of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, and former librarian of the Leesburg (Fla.) Public Library, became head of circulation of the Greensboro (N.C.) Public Library on January 15.

Mary Norwood, who received her Master's degree in Library Science from the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, became assistant librarian of the Greensboro (N.C.) Public Library on March 1.

Dare County, North Carolina joined in paying tribute to Mrs. Van Ness Harwood of the Dare County Library at an open house held at the Community Building on March 4. Mrs. Harwood, who came to Dare County about 20 years ago from New York

City, was instrumental in starting the library.

Mrs. Khershid Meftah, a librarian from the United States Information Service in Tehran, was in Raleigh the first week in April for study and observation of North Carolina's library program. Mrs. Meftah observed the work of the State Library and the Raleigh bookmobile. She visited the Capitol and saw the legislature in action. She also spent some time in Chapel Hill at the University of North Carolina Library and the School of Library Science. Mrs. Meftah went to the western part of the state where she visited Susan Grey Akers, former dean of the University of North Carolina Library School, now on special assignment in Asheville. Mrs. Meftah was a student of Dr. Akers when she taught in Tehran.

John Pitzer joined the University of Georgia Library staff on June 1 as Serials Cataloger. Mr. Pitzer is a native of Iowa, a graduate of the University of Omaha, and has been attending the Florida State University Library School during the past year. He was a member of the University of Nebraska Library staff from 1954 to 1956.

Nora E. Beust, school and children's library specialist from the U. S. Office of Education, spent the week of April 1 in North Carolina working with Cora Paul Bomar, North Carolina State school library adviser, on proposed standards for junior high school libraries. They visited school libraries in Raleigh, Charlotte and Mecklenburg County in addition to attending the Conference on School Libraries at Boone on April 4-6.

Adelaide McLarty, formerly employed by the Wilson County (N.C.) Library became librarian of the Onslow County Library on June 1.

Charlesanna Fox, librarian of the

Randolph County Library, Asheboro, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Southeastern Adult Education Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, North Carolina state librarian, attended the Institute of Government's course in Municipal Administration in Chapel Hill on April 27. She spoke to the class on the relationship between public libraries and other municipal government agencies. On April 21 in Chapel Hill Mrs. Hughey spoke on "The North Carolina State Library: Program and Prospects" at the fifth annual Alumni Day of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina.

John David Marshall, head, Reference Department, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has accepted a position with the UCLA Library, effective in late summer.

Edna J. Grauman, head of the Reference Department, Louisville Free Public Library, will retire on August 11 after forty-five years of library work in Louisville, thirty-two of them as head of the Reference Department. Miss Grauman has served as vice-president of the Southeastern Library Association and has been president of the Kentucky Library Association and of the Louisville Library Club.

Dorothy Day is now head of the Audio Visual Department of the Louisville Free Public Library. Miss Day, who is a member of the executive board of the Kentucky Library Association, succeeded H. E. Salley when he became coordinator of Audio Visual Services at the University of Louisville.

Clarica Williams, librarian at Breckinridge Training School, Morehead (Ky.) State College, is spending her sabbatical leave in advanced study at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

Margaret Willis, director of the

Kentucky Library Extension Division, and other members of the division's staff are conducting fifteen workshops to explain the proposed development of a regional library program in Kentucky under the provisions of the Library Services Act. Kentucky's plan as announced last month by Governor A. B. Chandler provides for the establishment of four regional programs each year until the goal of fifteen is reached.

Mary Elizabeth Sparks, head cataloger, University of Louisville Library, is president of the Ohio Valley Regional Catalogers organization.

Sherwood Kirk, formerly of the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, has joined the staff of the Kentucky Library Extension Division as Coordinator of Bookmobile Services. Mr. Kirk is a native of Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Roscoe Pierson, College of the Bible librarian, Lexington, Kentucky, was elected president of the Lexington Librarians Association at the May meeting. Others elected were Mildred Moore, librarian, University of Kentucky College of Engineering, vice-president; Joan Albaugh, assistant librarian, Lafayette High School, secretary; and Mrs. Barbara Fagan, assistant, Lexington Public Library, treasurer. Laura K. Martin, professor of library science, University of Kentucky, was the speaker at the meeting. She discussed her analyses of subscription lists of magazines used in public and school libraries, which resulted from research begun last fall. Her public library survey included fifty-three cities in the 100,000 population range and the school project is based on thirty-five lists from fifteen cities. Miss Martin's visits to many libraries while working on this project revealed a good many changes in library policies relating

to the administration and use of periodicals—for example, much more freedom in the circulation of magazines.

Senator Lister Hill spoke on May 27 at the dedication of the University of Kentucky's Barkley Room. The Barkley Room in the Margaret I. King Library contains papers, political and personal mementos of the late Vice-President, Alben W. Barkley.

New officers of the Alabama Library Association elected recently are: Jerrold Orne, director, Air University Library, Montgomery, president; Nell Arsic, librarian, Muscle Shoals Regional Library, Florence, vice-president; Edna Earle Brown, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn, secretary; and Mary Ann Hanna, librarian, Hewitt High School, Trussville, treasurer.

Malcolm Cook McMillan, research professor of history at API, Auburn, was named winner of the first annual Literary Award of the Alabama Library Association. Dr. McMillan was chosen for his work, *Constitutional Development—A Study in Alabama Politics, the Negro, and Sectionalism, 1798-1901*, published in 1955, by the University of North Carolina Press. The trophy, an engraved silver bowl, was presented to Dr. McMillan at the close of the Alabama Library Association's annual banquet honoring Alabama authors by Clyde H. Cantrell, director of libraries, at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Lister Hill, senior Senator from Alabama, was presented with a citation and honorary membership in the Alabama Library Association in recognition of his continuing interest and efforts over a ten-year period toward the passage of the Library Services Act. The presentation was made at the close of his luncheon

address to the Friends of the Library at the 53rd annual conference of the Association.

Gretchen Knief Schenk, library consultant of Summerdale, Alabama, was named interim director of the Public Library Service Division, State of Alabama, on February 28.

Mildred Goodrich, who is retiring as director of the Carnegie Library, Anniston, was presented with the first Library Achievement Award of the Alabama Library Association. The presentation was made at the closing luncheon of the recent meeting of the Association by Margaret Miller, Birmingham Public Library, who cited Miss Goodrich for her years of service to the Association and paid tribute to her distinguished record of service in her own community.

Mrs. H. E. Klontz, of Auburn, has accepted the position as librarian of the Lee-Tallapoosa Regional Library, with headquarters in Dadeville, Alabama.

Stanley L. West was in Rome from January to June on a Fulbright grant. He served as a consultant to the Italian government and librarians of Italy in the field of librarianship.

Thomas Dreier of St. Petersburg, Florida, is an active supporter of libraries. He is chairman of the St. Petersburg Friends of the Library group and edits "Your Public Library," a four-page periodical issued by the Friends. Mr. Dreier is also chairman of the Florida State Library Board. Believing that the distribution of a state-level library publication would focus interest on the needs of Florida libraries, he established "Libraries for Florida" soon after becoming chairman of the State Board. Both of these publications reflect his enthusiasm for libraries.

Mrs. Ruth Field has resigned as command librarian, Maxwell AFB, to

accept a position with the Alabama Public Library Service Division, Montgomery.

THIS AND THAT

Arthur Godfrey is an ardent admirer of Senator Richard Russell of Georgia. Mr. Godfrey recently read William S. White's book on the Senate, *Citadel*, and observed that Senator Russell received much and favorable attention in it. Believing that all Georgia libraries should have a copy of the book, he has sent 742 copies to them.

The State, March 23, had an illustrated article, "Library Lets the Light In," by W. B. Wright. The library referred to was the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, an award-winning structure in the North Carolina American Institute of Architects competition.

A gift of \$5,000 has been donated to the Haywood County Library Fund by the Champion Foundation of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company. This swells the total to well over \$40,000 in the campaign to raise \$54,711 for a new building and new bookmobile.

A new profession group, the Western North Carolina Public Librarians Club, was organized recently at a meeting in the Pack Memorial Public Library, Asheville. Joyce Bruner of Lenoir, Caldwell County librarian, was elected president and Mrs. Martha K. Barr of Rutherfordton, Rutherford County librarian, was elected secretary. The club will meet quarterly to discuss problems common to librarians. Others who attended the first meeting included Margaret Ligon, Susan Grey Akers, Alice Bryan, Mrs. Dorothy Avery, Mary Kent Seagle, Mary C. Jenkin-

son, Marjorie Beal, Mrs. Lehman Kapp, and Mrs. Dorothy Thomas.

The article on Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney by Clyde Cantrell which appeared in the Fall, 1946, issue of the *Southeastern Librarian* was reprinted in the January 17 issue of the *Congressional Record*. The article was put in the *Record* at the request of Senator James E. Murray of Montana.

Mr. Ivan Allen, Sr., prominent business man and public-spirited citizen of Atlanta, has presented his large collection of maps built up over a period of thirty years to the Emory University Library. Although many of the maps are related to Mr. Allen's special interests: the history of early Georgia, the route of DeSoto's travels and life among the Indian tribes, the collection includes maps of all parts of the world. Maps of the Western Hemisphere go back to the time of the voyages of discovery and exploration. Maps of Georgia show the region as claimed by Spain, France, and England, as part of the province of South Carolina, as a separate province under the British, as a new state extending to the Mississippi River with the claims of Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, as well as the Georgia of more recent times within its present boundaries. Twenty-six maps of Europe, Asia and the Near East show political divisions, lines of transportation and other important data at various periods during the Nineteenth Century.

Six work conferences for Alabama school librarians were held during the winter and spring months under the direction of the State Department of Education. Strategic points over the state were selected for the convenience of those librarians, teachers, and school administrators who are particularly interested in improving

reading for personal satisfaction. The role of the librarian, utilization of the library quarters, and the significance of the collection in a positive program for pleasure reading, were the major factors involved in the discussion. Among the many items presented at the conference, which provoked concern for future study, two factors were outstanding and bore similarity in each of the six conferences: the need that educational instructors have for better understandings and visions for utilizing instructional materials, and more cooperative planning by school faculties in order to provide a reading program for all grades and interest levels, which will stimulate children and young people to want to read.

An Institute on Adult Education in Public Libraries was held at Emory University, April 18-20. Evalene Jackson, director of Emory's Division of Librarianship, was the chairman of the Institute and Ruth Warneke from the Library Community Project of the American Library Association was the consultant. Sociologists and non-library adult education leaders assisted in the conference which was sponsored by Emory University, the Library Division of the State Department of Education, and the Public Library Section of the Georgia Library Association. Eighty-five librarians, including Rose Vainstein, Library Branch, U. S. Office of Education, attended the Institute.

The Georgia Association of Library Assistants (GALA) held its organizational meeting at the Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center, March 29-30. Elizabeth Jones, librarian, College Park High School, served as director and chairman of the meeting until officers were elected. Porter Kellam, director of the University of Georgia Libraries and president of the Georgia

Library Association, talked to the group on "Explosives, Handle with Care." The following student assistants became the first officers of the newly formed association:

President—Dot Kitchens, Campbell High School, Fairburn
 Vice-president—Patricia Adkins, Cordele High School, Cordele
 Recording Secretary—Susan Morgan, Rome High School, Rome
 Corresponding Secretary—Sara Robinson, Campbell High School, Fairburn
 Treasurer—Mary Cagle, Moultrie High School, Moultrie
 Reporter—Jerry Williams, Carrollton High School, Carrollton
 Historian—Ralph Bass, Cuthbert High School, Cuthbert
 Parliamentarian—Dale Fain, Americus High School, Americus

The Perquimans County (N.C.) Library bookmobile is usually kept in the school garage on the days it is not in use. Fortunately, on February 21 it was on the road on a routine trip when a jet plane crashed into the garage totally destroying the garage, all stored equipment as well as two trucks, two private cars, and several school buses, and injuring two mechanics, one fatally.

The spring meeting of the College Section of the South Carolina Library Association was held at the McKissick Library, University of South Carolina, on May 10th and 11th. J. Gordon Gourley, director of the Clemson College Library and chairman of the Section, was in charge of the meeting which had an attendance of approximately twenty librarians. Discussions included: one on job description for library personnel, led by Mr. Gourley; the interrelation of Southern Association standards, led by Robert C. Tucker, Furman University librarian; and public services, led by Herbert C. Hucks, Wofford College Library. Alfred Rawlinson, McKissick Library, re-

ported on the work and program of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries. On Friday evening, interested groups visited the order and catalog departments of the McKissick Library and heard explanations of order routine by Frances Means and catalog procedures by Jessie Ham.

Trustees and librarians representing libraries serving 81 of North Carolina's 100 counties met with staff members from the Extension Services Division of the State Library between March 12 and April 2 in Fayetteville, Burnsville, Bryson City, Charlotte, Greenville, and Winston-Salem. Federal Aid plans for North Carolina were discussed, instructions for applying for Federal Funds were given, and lively question and answer sessions followed.

Plans are being made for a new building at the University of South Carolina to house an undergraduate library. The University is working with the City of Columbia and the State government to obtain a suitable location for the building on property owned by the State and for closing a section of a street behind the proposed site. It would be in an area convenient to the dormitories. Present plans call for it to be in operation during the fall of 1958.

The Library Science Department of Appalachian State Teachers College and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction sponsored a three-day Conference on School Libraries in Boone, N. C., April 4-6. Over 150 general supervisors, library supervisors, school and public librarians and other educational leaders participated. Nora E. Beust, school and children's library specialist, from the U. S. Office of Education was the consultant. Corydon and Thelma Bell; Dale H. Gramley, president of Salem College; Herbert Wey, Appalachian

State Teachers College; and Richard Chase, folklorist, were the featured speakers. The theme of the Conference, "How Can We Use Our School Libraries Most Effectively," was the topic of six discussion groups. An unusual feature of the Conference was the nine demonstration clinics where materials were exhibited and consultant service was available to give specific help in professional "know-how."

Plans are being made to put into operation in South Carolina the new personnel program made possible by the Library Services Act. The plan offers a basic salary to ten qualifying county libraries for a period of four years to employ a subprofessional assistant who will attend library school during one quarter each summer until a degree in Library Science has been earned. Eleven applications have been received for the program.

On May 3-4, the North Carolina High School Library Association held its annual state convention in Winston-Salem, with approximately 275 students and advisers attending. Program plans were developed by the students under the direction of their state officers. Discussion groups on topics with the theme of "Looking Ahead" were featured at the opening session. At the Friday evening banquet, Martine Masure, exchange student from Belgium, spoke on "Comparisons and Contrasts," and Frances Demetriou of Greensboro High School, a native of Greece, gave the talk which took her to the national finals of the "I Speak for Democracy" contest. A dance followed. On Saturday, May 4, committee reports were made at the general session. Upon motion of the Publications Committee, editors were appointed to develop an NCHSLA newspaper and a state handbook in 1957-

58. CARE packages were sent to Belgium, Greece and Hungary. Awards were presented to two local library clubs whose scrapbooks indicated outstanding programs of service for the year: Mineral Springs High School and Durham High School. New officers were elected for the 1957-58 term, and the convention closed with a "get-acquainted" luncheon for outgoing and incoming officers and their advisers.

The formal opening of Colleton County's new \$100,000 memorial library building was held on April 27th. The building, located in Walterboro, South Carolina, houses the combined services of the Old Walterboro Society Library and the county library. Mrs. Marguerite Gramling Thompson is librarian.

A workshop for subprofessional library personnel will be held at the Richland County Public Library in Columbia, South Carolina on June 7th and 8th. The workshop is being planned by a committee of the Public Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, headed by George R. Linder, librarian of the Spartanburg Public Library.

A print of "Let's Visit School Libraries," the 22-minute film produced by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, has been purchased by the Chulalongkorn University Library in Bangkok, Thailand.

Handlists of the 1956 Southern and Midwestern Books Competition winners are available from the Office of the Director, University of Kentucky Libraries, to anyone who encloses a 7" x 10" self-addressed envelope stamped and six cents with his request.

A program, the Virginia Colonial Records Project, is underway to locate, list and microfilm Virginia's colonial records for the period 1607-1781 in English depositories and else-

where. Financed until July 1, 1957 by the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown National Celebration Commission, the project is administered in this country by Francis L. Berkeley, curator of manuscripts, University of Virginia Library, and William J. Van Schreeven, state archivist of Virginia. Under their direction George H. Reese has been working in London during the past 15 months. Detailed lists have been prepared of Virginia colonial records in the British Public Record Office, the British Museum, Fulham Palace, and Lambeth Palace in London. Survey Reports have also been made for materials in the Bodleian Library and the Codrington Library at Oxford. A limited survey has been made of the Virginia materials in various libraries and archives in Paris, and the project will shortly begin a survey of various archival institutions in the Netherlands. The microfilm copies are being controlled at the source through the preparation of the detailed Survey Reports. These present quantitative chronological and descriptive accounts of each record group or collection. Several hundred of these (out of the 1,000 collections or record groups thus far surveyed) have been processed and sent to libraries and scholars in all parts of the country. Every effort is being made to secure funds to continue the project to 1960. It is contemplated that by that time it will be possible to survey all of the major collections of Virginia materials in Europe, and to make a beginning in the local record depositories of Great Britain.

The spring meeting of the College and University Section of the Virginia Library Association was held on the Martha Washington College campus on May 18. Talks were given

by Vaclav Mostecky, Miss Tyler Gemmell, and Floyd Stovall.

The Coosa Valley Regional Library, with headquarters at Pell City, is getting into operation as the first regional development under Alabama's expanded library program with federal aid. St. Clair and Shelby counties are the participating units in the new region. Paul Turner, Pell City, is chairman of the Regional Board, and Mrs. Karl Harrison, Columbiana, vice-chairman. Mrs. Frankye G. Autrey, who has been librarian of the St. Clair County Library since its beginning in 1955, is serving as acting librarian of the Regional Library.

Construction of the Lawrence Reynolds Library at the Alabama Medical Center, in Birmingham, at a cost of \$88,000, has begun and is expected to be completed during the summer. This building will house the Reynolds medical collection which contains many rare books and is valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, of Ozark and Detroit, a member of the Detroit Library Commission, has been a great benefactor of the Dale County War Memorial Library, also. The new building housing that library also bears his name.

A public library workshop will be held at the Florida State University Library School on August 5, 6 and 7. It will be sponsored by the Florida State University Library School and the Extension Division of the Florida State Library. The program will be devoted to larger units of service, and include: 1) making a budget, contracts, working with library boards; 2) staff organization and responsibilities, bookmobile operation; and 3) service to adult readers. This

workshop will be open to public librarians in the southeastern states who are interested in improving and expanding public library service.

The meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Florida State University Library. Participants who desire living accommodations will be housed in the University dormitories at \$1.50 per night. A banquet is planned for Tuesday night for those attending the workshop. Other meals may be purchased nominally in the University cafeterias. The registration fee for the workshop is \$5.00 and may be paid in advance or at the time of arrival. The workshop will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, August 5, and will close at 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 7. Meetings will be scheduled for mornings, afternoons, and one evening. A complete schedule of activities will be mailed to participants.

Mrs. Gretchen Schenk, interim director, Public Library Service Division, Alabama, will direct the workshop. The resource people who will be available for advice and help are: Mrs. Lura Currier, director, State Library Commission, Jackson, Mississippi; Edith Foster, director, West Georgia Regional Library, Carrollton, Georgia; Verna Nistendirk, director, Extension Division, Florida State Library; Philip Ogilvie, director, Coastal Plain Regional Library, Georgia; William Quinly, assistant professor, Florida State University Library School; Mrs. Ruth Rockwood, assistant professor, Florida State University Library School; John Settelmayer, director, Atlanta Public Library; Frank B. Sessa, director, Miami Public Library; Louis Shores, dean, Florida State University Library School; and Coolie Verner, associate professor, Adult Education, Florida State University.

Branch Library Cataloging in Public Libraries in the Southeast

(Continued from page 49)

simpler than those in the city libraries, due to the small size of the permanent collections and to the scarcity of trained personnel. A detailed study of county and regional cataloging, which would include pro-

cedures for both stationary and rotating collections, is highly desirable. It is good news that the Executive Board of the Division of Cataloging and Classification has authorized the appointment of a Special Committee on Regional Processing.

Books

(Continued from page 60)

ed for reprinting and making available this valuable publication from a copy of the London edition of 1615 in the Huntington Library. The only other English language edition is

equally unobtainable for most libraries, as it consisted of two hundred copies privately printed in 1860 for Charles Gorham Barney of Richmond.

—CARROL H. QUENZEL

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